will last till it is full time to plow for Winter Wheat. No busier season was ever seen than this ie to be; from the Hudson to the Mississippi, you see four horses or oven at work to one in pasture; and there are thousands of farmers who would plant or sow a quarter more, if they had grain to feed their teams, than they will now be able to do There are few traveling in the ears, few idling about stores or taverns, but many in the fields. May a bounteous Heaven smile on their labors !

-- Illinois is just beginning to be cultivated. I presume she has no railroad along which half the hand within a mile has ever been touched by a plow. Back from the roads, there is of course still less cultivation: probably less than a tenth of her soil has ever yet been broken. Possibly one-fourth of her spontaneous product of Grass may now be eaten by animals that contribute to the sustenance or comfort of man, though I think one-sixth would be nearer the mark. She has far more Coal than Great Britain-far more than any other State-but has hardly yet begun to mine it. Her Timber is sot so excellent; she lacks Pine and all the evergreens, but she is bountifully and cheaply supplied with these from Michigan and Wisconsin. Boards are sent through her canal from Chicago to the Illinois, and thence around by St. Louis and up the Missouri to build houses in Kansas and Nebraska. Her Timber, such as it is, palpably increases from year to year, and will increase still more rapidly as roads and plowings check the sweep of prairie fires. If her prairies were more rolling, they would be dryer and could be worked earlier: but then they would wash more, and probably have less depth and richness of soil. Doubtless the child is born who will see her a State of Ten Millions of People, One Million of them inhabiting her commercial emporium.

-I stopped over night at Quincy, and took the steamboat Pike at 71 next morning for Hannibal, 20 miles below. I had repeatedly crossed the Mississippi, but this was my first passage on it. The river is very high, so that its banks are submerged, and the water flows under the trees which line either shore. Islets covered with trees and shrubbery abound; the bluffs recede some miles on either hand and are softened to the view by the deep green of the young foliage; hardly a clearing breaks the uniformity of the almost tropical prospect; though bere and there a miserable little but in the last stages of decay tells where a chopper of steamboat wood held on until whisky or the ague took him off. In flood, as it is, the river is turbid, not muddy, and pursues its course with a deliberation and gravity befitting the majestic Father of Waters, to whom with head bare and reverent spirit I wave a respectful adieu.

-For our good boat has reached Hannibal, the first point below Quincy at which the Missouri bluff approaches the river, and whence the valley of a streamlet makes up through the hills to the broad, level prairie. Hannibal is pleasantly situated on the intervale of the creek and up the side of the bluff, so as to be entirely commanded by a steamboat passing up the river. It is a bustling, growing village of some 4,000 inhabitants, which the new " Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad" has suddenly raised from local to general importance. Like most villages in the Great Western rivers, it has no wharf, and the river is now threatening to eat away a part of the bank on which railroad and steamboat freight is heaped in wild disorder. Its new consequence must soon work a change. I look for a wharf and a great storehouse when I next land or embark here.

-The Pike rounded to, and sent us ashore; the train backed down to within forty feet of her; the passengers got aboard the cars and were followed by their baggage, and in half an hour we were steaming up through the woody ravine to emerge on one of the largest prairies on Northern Missouri. Across this-or, rather, along it-we took our course westward almost as the crow flies to St. Joseph on the Missouri, 206 miles distant, which we reached in a little more than twelve hours, or at half-past 10 last evening. The road was completed in hot haste last Winter, in order to profit by the "Pike's Mississippi; and it was raining pitilessly for the second day nearly throughout, so that the roadbed was a causeway of mortar or ooze, into which the passing trains pressed the ties, first on one side, then on the other, making the track as bad as track could well be. A year hence, it must be better, even with the frost just coming out of the ground; after a dry week, it will probably be quite fair; but yesterday it afforded more exercise to the mile than any other road I ever traveled. About one-third of the way from Hannibal, it is intersected by the "North Missouri Railroad" from St. Louis, which city is about one hundred miles further from St. Joseph than Hannibal is; the train from St. Louis starting at 5 A. M. to connect with ours which ought to have left Hannibal at 94. Each road is completed, so that St. Louis as well as Hannibal is within a day's ride by rail of St. Joseph, which faces Kansas almost up to the Nebraska line.

Though the day was dreary, I noted with deep interest the country through which we passed, which disappointed me in these repects: 1. The land is better than I had supposed; 2. It is of more uniform grade-hardly anything worth calling a hill being seen after rising the bluff from the Mississippi till we come in sight of those which enclose the Missouri; 3. There is more prairie and less timber than I had expected; and 4. There is infinitely less population and improvement. Of course, this road was run so as to avoid the more settled districts, and thus to secure a larger allotment of the Public Lands whereof the alternate sections for a width of five or six miles were granted to the State in aid of its construction; but I had not believed it possible to run a railroad through Northern Missouri so as to strike so few settlements. Palmyra, near the Mississippi, and Chilicothe, a hundred miles further west, are county seats and villages of perhaps a hundred dwellings each; beside these, there is no village of any size, unless it be one of those we passed in rain and darkness as we neared the Missouri. For some fifty miles after passing Palmyrs, we traversed a level prairle, admirably grassed, but searcely broken, save where the needs of the Railroad had called up two to half a dozen petty buildings. Yet for most of the way timber was in sight on one side or on both, often within a mile: and the soil, though but a thin black mold resting on a heavy clay, therefore not so well adapted to grain as prairie soils are spt to be, is admirably fitted for stock-growing. It seems incredible that such land, in a State forty years old, could have remained unsettled till now. We traversed other prairies, five to twenty miles long, separated by the richest intervales skirting Grand River and sundry smaller streams, well timgently rolling ridges, thinly covered with white cak, and forming "oak openings" or "timbered of his daughters so mile. She has been obliged to leave her home for fear of her life. bered with elm, hickory, &c. Miles on miles of

openings," with a thick growth of young wood, now that the annual fires are somewhat checked by roads and cultivation, coming forward under the full-grown oaks, are interposed between the prairies, the whole forming one of the most beautiful and inviting regions I ever passed over. They tell me that the rolling prairies near St. Joseph are richer and finer than those I saw; but they surely need not be. With such soil and timber, the Mississippi on one side, the Missouri on the other, and a railroad connecting them, it must be that Northern Missouri is destined to increase its population speedily and rapidly. I am sure Beef can be made there at less cost per pound than in any other re-

gion I ever visited. -St. Joseph is a busy, growing town of some 10,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a bend of the Missouri, partly on the intervale (which the river is gouging out and carrying away), and partly on the Southward slope of the bluff, which rises directly from the river bank at the north end of the town. Other towns on the Missouri may have a grander future; I doubt that any has a finer location. The river bank must be piled or docked, or in some way fortified against the boiling current, which sets against the town site with fearful power and effect.

I believe this is further West than any other point reached by a railroad connecting eastward with the Atlantic ports. At all events, the travel, and part of the trade of the vast wilderness watered by the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, seem to certer here. At the City Hotel, where I stopped (kept by two New-Yorkers-J. & J. Hunter-from Auburn), some of the guests were of and from Salt Lake; one, an Indian trader from the head waters of the Columbia, who came down the Yellow Stone from the Rocky Mountains last Fall in a canoe. Army officers and sutlers for the forts far up the Missouri and its tributaries are constantly arriving and departing. I may never see St. Joseph again, but she will long be to me a pleasant recollection. Elwood, in Kansas, opposite, is a small place, which must grow with the country behind it. The up-river trade is not for her.

-I took passage for this place at 8 this morning on the good steamer Platte Valley, Capt. Coursey, and defied the chill east wind and damp, cold atmosphere, to take my first lesson in Missouri navigation. The distance by water is some forty miles; by land considerably less; the river being here as everywhere crooked and capricious. I regretted to note that it tends, if unchecked, to grow worse and worse; the swift current rapidly forming a bank below every projecting point, and thus setting the stream with ever-increasing force against the yielding, crumbling mold or silt of the intervale which forms the opposite shore, which is thus rapidly undermined and falls in, to be mingled with and borne away by the resistless flood. The banks are almost always nearly perpendicular, and are seldom more that two or three feet above the surface of the water at its present high stage. so that the work of devastation is constantly going on. The river is at once deep, swift and generally

narrow-hardly so wide in the average as the Hudson below Albany, though carrying the water of thirty Hudsons. It cannot be half a mile wide opposite this city. Its muddiness is beyond all description; its color and consistency are those of milk porridge; you could not discern an egg in a glass of it. A fly floating in a tea-cup of this dubious fluid an eighth of an inch below the surface would be quite invisible. With its usually bold bluffs, two or three hundred feet high, now opposing a rocky barrier to its sweep, now receding to a distance of two or three miles, giving place to an intervale, many feet deep, of the richest mold, usually covered by a thrifty growth of elm, cetton-wood, &c., its deep, rapid, boiling. eddying current, its drifting logs and trees, often torn from its banks by its floods, the Missouri stands alone among the rivers of the earth, unless China can show its fellow.

I have not yet learned to like it.

-Archison gives me my first foothold on Kansas. It was long a Border-Ruffian nest, but has "Peak" migration this Spring; no gravel is found en its line, unless in the immediate vicinity of the bought out by Free-State men, who now rule and for the most part own it. For the last year, its growth has been quite rapid; of its four or five hundred dwellings, I think, two-thirds have been built within that period. The Missouri at this point runs further to the West than elsewhere in Kansas: its citizens tell me that the great roads westward to Utah, &c., from St. Joseph on the north and from Leavenworth on the south, pass within a few miles of Atchison when thrice as far from their respective starting-points. Hence the Salt Lake Mail, though made up at St. Joseph, is brought hither by steamboat and starts overland from this place; hence many trains are made up here for Utah, Green River, Fort Hall, and I hear even for Santa Fé. I have seen several twelve-ox teams, drawing heavily-loaded wagons, start for 'Salt Lake, &c., to-day; there are others camped just outside the corporate limits. which have just come in; while a large number of wagons form a corral (inclosure or en campment) some two miles westward. A little further away, the tents and wagons of parties of gold-seekers, with faces set for Pike's Peak, dot the prairie: one of them in charge of a gray-head who is surely old enough to know better. Teamsters from Salt Lake and teamsters about to start lounge on every corner: I went out three or four miles on the high prairie this afternoon, and the furthest thing I could see was the white canvass of a moving train. I have long been looking for the West, and here it is at last,-But I must break off somewhere to prepare for an early start for Leavenworth and Lawrence to-morrow in order to reach Osawatamie next day. H. G.

SEICIDE OF A BOY ONLY TWELVE YEARS OF AGE. To-day a last named Andrew McCrandall, who for the past four years has resided with Capt. George Eason, past four years has resided with Capt. George Cast. East Ninth street, committed suicide under circum East Ninth street, committed suicide under circumstances which evinced extraordinary determination in one so young. In the early part of the forchoon he had been sent up town on an errand, and on his returning home some remark was jokingly made as to the length of time he had been absent. To this, it seems, he took umbrage. Taking off his shoes and stockings, he proceeded to his trunk and took therefrom a linen coat. The sister of Capt. Esson, who resides with him, inquired what he was going to do? To which he replied, "I am going to direct myself," and immediately started from the house. The peculiar expression of his countenance when he made the remark startled Miss Esson, and induced her to follow him and call of his countenance when he made the remark startled Miss Eason, and induced her to follow him and call which to him to return. To her calls, however, he paid no attention, but proceeded at his utmost speed to the lake. Miss Eason followed as fast as possible, but only arrived in time to see him sink the last time. No cause can be given for the performance of this describe of the last him to see him sink the last time. perate act. The lad lost his parents some four or five years since, and with the consent of his natural guardians had been taken to Capt. Eason and his sister, who have always shown him every kindness possible. In no way had his desires been curtailed, except a necessary restraint in the choice of his associates. The boy was handsome and intelligent. [Oswego Times, 18th.

The inhabitants of Watertown, Conn., are much excited in regard to the brutalities of an Irish resident of the town who horsewhipped one of his daughters so

A VISIT TO LAYTI VI.

IN A COURT-ROOM

Every defartment of the Government of Haytand every compartment of every department, is conducted by military men, or in some way man aged by the omnipresent army. One day I stepped into a court-the Court of Cassation, I thinkand saw on the bench three Judges in military uniform. A man was on trial charged with the crime of incendiarism. He was detected in an attempt to fire the city. Two mulattoes were arguing the case-moving, it I rightly understood them, for a new trial, or appealing to another court. They both were gowns, as in France, after whose system of jurisprudence the laws of Hayti are framed and its civil courts conducted. The "Six Codes" of Boyer—that is to say, the Code Napoleon—prevails, with important variations adapted to the tropics. The testimony of a white man, for example, is not accepted under oath as against a White men can bear witness black or a mulatto. only against persons of their own unfortunate com-plexion; and they can neither hold real estate nor egally enter the matrimonial state with a woman of Haytien birth. These and other laws of a similar character, which so completely turn the tables on us, were enacted in the days of Dessalines, and have never been repealed, but are, some of them, seldom enforced, either by the civil or military au-thorities. It would be imprudent, however, and perhaps impossible, for any man, however popular he may be, to attempt to formally obliterate these enactments from the "Six Codes of Hayti,"

The court-room was a spacious one, plain but well proportioned, and paved with brick-a large space, railed off, being reserved for the Judges,

lawyers, prisoners and clerks. The Judges sat on a platform at the further end of the apartment; the prisoner in a box near the wall at their right hand; the center of the space being occupied by a table, at which two clerks, in military uniform, sat busily writing. The lawyers were at the greatest possible distance from the bench—next to the railing on the left hand side,

There was a kind of desk extending across the platform, on which I could see only a little band bell, which, from time to time, the senior Judge rang violently, and then shouted "Seelahas!" or gave orders, in no very dignified tones, to the crowd to be quiet. A barefooted soldier, in ragged costume. gnarded the door of the railing. I leaned forward, past him, once or twice, to see the yers. The senior Judge noticed it, rang the bell, and stopped the proceedings of the Court to tell me to step back. As I had not overstepped the limit more than six inches, and that not with my feet, but head and shoulders only, the learned Judge's ideas of dignity may easily be inferred from this trivial incident.

PATE OF AN INCENDIARY. The man was condemned to die, and was exe cuted a few mornings after my visit to the Court. He was shot by a company of soldiers, in sight of the city cemetery. He was compelled to hold in his hand, as they shot him, the incendiary materials which he had prepared to fire the city. He "died game," they said, and I don't doubt it: for there are bravado-cowards in Hayti as elsewhere.

No blood was shed in consequence of the Revolution; but, simultaneous with it, an atrocious murder was committed near Port-au-Prince. Mur-der, robberies, and the more violent crimes are extremely rare in Hayti; this exception to the rule, therefore, excited very great attention. For Jean Rabel, the victim of it, was not only a respected 'inhabitant," but a man of color, and his murderers, it was rumored, were of that class of Blacks who desire to exterminate the Mixed Bloods.

Four or five men were arrested on suspicion. One of them confessed the crime, and said that his father had compelled him, against his will, to participate in it. The son was pardened, or his sentence was commuted; but the old man and two others were condemned to die.

MODE OF EXECUTION.

Hanging and beheading are never practiced in The felon dies the death of the convicted soldier. He is always shot by a company of soldiers, and generally in the public square near the cemetery. Executions usually take place at daybreak.

THE CITY IN THE EARLY MORNING.

We determined to see it. At about 4 o'clock in the morning, we heard the distant beating of drums. We-that is Mr. Woodbury (of German text-books authority) and myself-arose, dressed ourselves, and walked through the silent streets to the prison. It was a false alarm. It was only the usual indication of a change of sentinels, or some other military movement customary in the night-

I had frequently been advised to visit the Cathedral early in the morning; but knowing that | was witnessed a fortnight ago, when the stock of the early morning air is injurious to the health in | the last road was thrown open for subscription. every climate, and especially in the tropics, I had | The contest amounted to a riet, so eager was the hitherto conscientionsly reasonable hour. But having faced the danger, we possessed our souls in patience, and went to great market place adjoining the Cathedral. On the pavement, here and there, lay the market-girls, some of them already preparing to arrange their vegetables and other country produce for exhibition.

As we walked along the streets, we had frequertly seen men, carefully dressed, in holiday con-tume, silently and quietly moving along, some of them with a prayer-book in their hands—all of them with a serious and devotional aspect.

The cathedral was illuminated. Outside it pro sents a dilapidated appearance-very shabby, indeed, we would call it in America. It has more the appearance of a gigantic barn than the greatest place of worship in the Republic of Hayti. But it is great hight and grand proportions. On the steps ant women with home-made yellow ware and candles for sale, and here and there a leper or a blind beggar; but there were very few now, in comparison with the crowd of halt, and lame, and blind, and leprous mendicants who throng sround the doors in the day-time.

We entered. It was sad, and yet beautiful, to witness the scene which the interior of the cathe-

The priests-all white men save were elevating the Host: at least fifteen bundred women and five hundred men were reverently bowing their heads—many of them on their beaded knees or with their faces to the floor, all with the most devotional expression of veneration. The women, nearly all jet black, with white turbaus on their heads and neatly dressed, their faces illumi nated by the candles; the pictures, especially that extraordinary painting behind the altar; the little black boys who attend the priest, dressed in their scarlet and white flowing robes; the time, the place, the absence of white faces, and the reminis-cences which that fact recalled—it was, all in all. one of the most picturesque yet solema, theatric yet sadly impressive, tableaux that it was ever our

fortune or privilege to witness. Beautiful to see this living sentiment of devotion sad to know how often and how terribly perverted it is; how unworthy are the teachers, how dark their creed is, and how much darker than their dark belief is the profligate conduct of priests! For a more licentious and rascally gang of reprobates than the priest hood of Hayti, it is alt to imagine, and impossible to find outside of the Pagan world. I throw no disrespect on the Catholic religion by giving expression to this opinion. For, as I shall bereafter show, the Cati-olic Church is in no way responsible for the character of the Haytien priesthood, as the Pope has no jurisdiction in the Island, and the Head of the State, being Head of the Church also, is morally accountable for their disreputable character. How President Gedrad will exercise this power remains to be seen. He will justly be held to account for it, however, if he desires to be ranked among enlightened statesmen.

A HAYTIEN PAINTING. I mentioned a painting over the altar. tainly deserves a prominent mention in the list of poteworthy Hartien facts.

A mulatto and a black are clasping hands. Both are dressed in military costume. Above them, in the clouds, is a majestic face and shoulders, with uplifted hands. It is the well-known face of Jove. What's that?" I once asked of a native Haytien. "It's God," he said, " blessing the union of the

blacks and the mulattoes."

A witty friend more recently suggested that in-

stend of blessing them. Jove might be lifting up his hands in wonder at the hyperritical alliance.

Adjoining one of the city gates, near a ruised outwork or part of the walls—at the head of an ill-graded street which gradually ascends to it—is a little chapel or room, surmounted by a cross: it is the Calvary of Port-au-Prince, where an altar is kept exposed at all hours-to enable the worshipers, out in the open street, to conduct their devo-tions in the Catholic form before Catholic symbols. We went up to it. A lamp was burning on the altar. The door of the Calvary-house was looked; yet twenty worshipers were on their knees or faces in the open street. Under the walls, near the door, burned twenty candles, at least, brought—each carrying one—by the pious black Catholics on their knees there. Many of them were poor country girls, who had come in with their little loads of rural produce for sale; but, before going to the market repaired here to ask, as best they could, the protec-tion and blessing of the White Deity; for they have not yet developed that pride of race, which, in its imperious self-sufficiency, colors even Heaven with own peculiar bue.
"What is God!" I asked a young girl who had

learned her catechism at the public schools. "Il est un blane!"-He is a white-was the simple answer.

And the angels !" " All white

If I were a black map, I would want the strongest kind of " Scripture warrant " to believe such a creed as this answer indicates.

JAMES REDEATH.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS IS-WOMEN AND PAS-NEW-JERSEY,

From Our Own Correspondents

Pint april Pinta, May 24, 1859.

The roll of drums from antagonistic armies in Italy has been heard above the clamor of our Stock Board, and with anything but cheering effect. Stocks of all kinds have sunk under its depressing influence. Even our city loans, which have never been the sport of bulls and bears, and which have uniformly maintained themselves above par, have now gone down to that point. Pennsylvania Railroad also, even with receipts exceeding those of last year, has experienced a great deciine, which cannot be wholly attributed to the warfare of the roads so much as the warfare abroad. All the fancies have become comparatively stagnant, and people are waiting for the next steamer to bring them a solution to the incomprehensible attitude of some of the belligerents. If it should fail to do so, they will be content to wait for the next, such is the wretched condition of dependence on the Old World to which the misgovernment of the New has reduced us. The banks are reducing their loans, and private bankers are increasing their rates. Three millions of coin shipsed off in a single day, with an unintermitted importation of foreign luxuries, and a fair prospect of a continuance, have staggered the confidence of all parties in the continued ease in money matters. These symptoms have been aggravated by most extraordinary vibrations in the prices of breadstuffs, traordinary vibrations in the prices of breateness, by which some parties here have suffered enormous losses. Speculation has run so wild that not a barrel of flour can be exported with profit. Indeed, foreign wheat is now in this city in large quantities, on which the importers have realized a large profit. It has not been imported as seed, as some of the newspapers have stated, but for ordinary milling the profit of purposes. There are other cargoes now on the way to this port, which also will, no doubt, find a profitable market. No facts show more conclusively profitable market. No facts show more conclusively the recklessness of the recent speculative move-ment in breadstuffs here and at the West. There, the price was immediately run up above that rulin in New-York; and there, also, it went up beyond the market rate in Liverpool. The foreign outlet, relied on by the war news, was thus effectually closed up by speculative greed, and, these facts having become apparent, a reaction has set in se-

Yet it seems impossible for this community to exist without some form of a rampant speculation. While one class went crazy after grain and flour, another continues so on the subject of passenger railways. The furor to build these, which I predicted a year ago, when the first one was under contract, equals anything ever seen among us. One of the most frightful struggles of excited men was witnessed a fortnight ago, when the stock of not to be wondered at, as all the reads now in operation are yielding immense profits. Some of the stocks are 200 to 300 per cent above par, and not to be obtained even at that. The first road went into operation some sixteen months ago, and now, so great has been the furor to multiply them. that eight or nine are in full blast, running 250 cars and 1,600 horses, and employing 1,000 men as agents, drivers and conductors. Their whole length is so miles. But it is probable the system will not be completed among us until these figures have been doubled. The main thoroughfares having been occupied, those leading to the numerous suburban villages will next be appropriated, and we may then look for a revival of extensive speculation in outlots, such as were witnessed here a few years ago. It may be doubted whether the health of our women is likely to be promoted by the in-troduction of the luxurious cars in use on these road. Females so generally prefer them to walking even on our beautiful pavements, that that wholesome exercise bids fair to be largely abandoned. Fashionable women always shunned the omnibus, and men and hucksters were generally the sole occupants. But the ample passenger-car gives room sufficient for adjusting the widest crinoline without injury to its bewitching gracefulness. Hence all the women ride, and the audiences which now throng these conveyances are entirely differen from those who filled the omnibuses two years ago. If exercise be promotive of health, our women are likely to be no gainers of it by the now almost

vere enough to require a good deal of financial skill to escape from its unlucky consequences.

universal practice of riding.

Another great municipal revolution has been suddenly inaugurated by the action of the city in voting the removal of the vast line of market sheds, which, for more than a century, has occupied the center of Market street, and the erection, by private companies, or gigantic market houses burnerous central points throughout the cit When it was proposed to take away the sheds, a cry rose up demanding to know where the butchers d vegetable men were to be accommodated with and vegetable men were to be accommodated with room, and predicting that the direct confusion would follow their destruction. Men became ex-cited at the bare prospect of being unable to get their dinners, and every form of argument was invoked in favor of retaining the sheds. But no sooner had their removal been ordered by the city, than private enterprises were organized to supply their places. Extensive sites were purchased in the densest neighborhoods, great collec-tions of old and ricketty buildings were demolished, and magnificent market houses have been erected, auch as no city in the world can boast. No sooner were they ready for use, than the stalls were eagerly taken at prices which make the enterprise highly remunerative. Succes so decided in one case has stimulated the erection of others, until it now certain that our city will be ten times better accommodated than ever. These market-houses really magnificent structures, some of them containing 300 stalls, fitted up in the neatest manner with especial reference to the convenience of the eller and the comfort of the buyer. They are models of order, ventilation and cleanliness. company might thread their mazes in pursuit of the wedding dinner without reciving a spot on the bridal satin. The close fetor of the ever present in your Washington Market, is un-known in any of ours. The chronic greasiness of your stalls, the muddy slime of your pavement, the dirt and the rats, are things we never see. We remember them from boyhood as the accompani-ments of the old sheds, but we neither see, hear, the muddy slime of your pavement.

nor smell them now. This great change in our market arrangements is an extraordinary illustration of the superiority of individual over municipal ownership. Our wives now do the marketing as as New York is to turn up her nose at the doings in this village, it is humbly submitted that a large speculation for some of your citizens lies latent in

this enterprise of public markets.

A novelty in railroad practice is about being enacted by the Camden and Amboy Company at Treaton.

Their depot in that city, owing to its being jammed up between the public road and the canai, has always been a crowded and inconvenient place. To remedy this, the Company now propose to lower the grade of the road, beginning where it leaves the Delaware bridge, and to carry it, by means of a tubuel, under the canal into a spacious building, to be erected on ground which they have just purchased for that purpose. This more is also part of the general plan of taking away the road for many miles from the margin of the canal, and getting of some unnecessary curves. Another item in the railroad line is the letting, list week, of the remaining portion of the Sunbury and Eric Road, 80 miles in length. The contract was taken by Cort right & Co., old hands at the business, and the whole track will now be opened by Novembe of next year. This important road, which lets in the daylight of intercourse and civilizaintercourse and civiliza-State, now shut out from all kindred facilities, is one of the good fruits to be enjoyed by Pennsylvania from the sale of the public works. It will be a powerful rival to your own Erie road, and must concentrate at the city of Erie a lake trade, and a vast manufacturing business in Lake Superior from which will build it up into permanents and the contract of the most of the most of the insympathy, and to cheer them with the assurance that they do not suffer in vain.

Such is the most of life of the inagrisoned company tion to twenty interior counties of the State, now shot out from all kindred facilities, is vania from the sale of the public works. It will be a powerful rival to your own Erie road, and must which will build it up into perman in importance, if its wealthy citizens can be roused from the senger railways—the revolution in Tathese items may be added the project of the Markets—railroad UTLYS—rishop of Pennsylvania Railroad Company to establish an ample terminus on the Delaware, somewhere near this city. The increasing traffic on this work

> will find their advantage in such a connection. It will cost at least half a million to complete this terminus. I have heard mentioned the name of the clergyman who is thought most likely to be chosen the successor to Bishop Doane of New Jersey, at the Annual Convention of that State, which meets at Burlington to-morrow. As usual on such occasions, there are numerous candidates put forward for Episcopal honors. The probability is, that what is own as the High-Church party will be likely to elect. But there is no excitement on the subject in church circles, and the question will be speedily The Bishop's and harmoniously decided. causes no interruption in the two great educational establishments, which he founded at Burlington.

ders such an outlet indispensable. The merchants

of New-York, who use it as an avenue to the West,

THE OBERLIN-WELLINGTON RESCUE PRISONERS.

WHY THEY ARE IN JAIL-HOW THEY ARE SITUATED, AND HOW THEY FARE. the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The frequency with which the inquiry, why are you in jail, and how do you fare? comes to us from all parts of the country leads me to think that an answer to the question would be acceptable to your many readers. Venturing, therefore, upon your

iberality, I offer to them the following statement: The "Rescue" trials commenced on the 5th of April. All of the indicted who had been arrested, except three or four who were excused by the District-Attorney, kept themselves in daily attendance upon the Court during the "Bushnell trial," as their personal recognizances required. While discharing their duties to the Court to the letter, they were, soon after the opening of the "Langston trial," con-trary to legal rules and to justice, and for no offense trary to legal rules and to justice, and for no offense except that of refusing, as they had a perfect right to do, to make any defense before the Jury, which, in convicing Bushnell, had virtually prejudged their cases, but which the Court directed to proceed to the trial of the other cases, ordered into custody. Thus shamefully put into dures, they refused to accept of liberty on any terms short of a righting by the Court of the indignity and wrong which they had suffered at its bands. On the Monday following the commitment, the Court

did recede from its ruling respecting the Jury, but it confirmed the insult it had offered to the prisoners in

did recede from its rainag respective to the prisoners in confirmed the insult it had offered to the prisoners in wrongfully putting them into custody, by recording a journal entry which declared that the defendants were ordered into duries because the surrendered themselves in discharge of their recognizances; while the fact was that the recognizances were canceled by the Court itself, after the commitment had been ordered.

From the time that the Court thus redressed one wrong, while it intensified another, to the present hour, the prisoners have seen no opportunity for escaping custody by renewing their renegnizances, which did not bring with it necessity for acknowledging, in the act of entering the recognizances, that the fault of the commitment lay with themselves; that the going into custody was self-imposed, for mere effect: that what they had done for effect had failed of its purpose, and that they were conscious of present, and expected final defeat.

These things the prisoners have not been willing to These things the prisoners have not been willing to acknowledge. For, in the first place, self-respect has required them to show that they could understand insuits if they were not at liberty to resent them. The same motive which made Christ repel indignities by a hearing which drew from his persecutors the rebuke, "answerest thou the high priest so," and which prompted Paul to express his sense of outrages which he had suffered by saying, "They have beaten us openly, uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast as into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily! hay, verify; but let them come themselves and fetch us out, has moved them to be steadfast in refusing terms which made self-degradation the price of liberty.

the has moved them to be steadied in refusing terms which made self-degradation the price of liberty. Besides, the conviction that self-humiliation would may protract their troubles at the bar of the Court, and add to the weight with which it threatens to crush and and to the weight with which it threatens to crush them, has joined self-respect in requiring the prisoners to refuse the terms of release offered to them. "Caving in," as the Government prints have descriptively called the act of such of the imprisoned as have gone out on ball, could only compromise the standing of the indicted with the public, and strengthen the purposes of the presecution. The eagerness with which the Government has sought means to induce the prisoners to enter into new recognizances, and the triumph with which it has recorded its success in two or three in to enter into new recognizances, and the triamph who which it has recorded its success in two or three instances, prove conclusively what aid and comfert it expects to derive from concessions on the part of those who are in its entrehes. The imprisoned have had only to observe these signs to see where their only road safety lies.

And again, an urgent sense of duty to the cause of

Freedom has helped to keep the imprisoned where they are! They have seen clearly that the great object of the Government in the pending trials has

From the beginning of the confinement, strong outside influences, many of them obviously prompted by the Court officers, were brought to bear on the Wellington delegation" to induce it to detach itself from its fel-ws from Oberia. The motive which stimulated at lows from Oberin. The motive which stimulated at least some of these influences was probably confessed by an officer when he said to a party which he had under tuition. "We mean to make a point of Oberlin." A motive, by the way, which District attorney Bel den and his assistant, Judge Bliss, had previously be trayed in the malignant invective which they constantly leveled at Oberlin and its samets.) The outside it fluences, well plied, at length accomplished their purpose. All the Wellington prisoners, except Matthew Gillette, a veteran of the years, left the prison on bail, and, soon after, six of the indicated from Wellitgton and its vicinity withdrew the plea of "not guilty," and put in that of "not contenders"—upon which plea they were sentenced to a merely nominal guilty," and put in that of "and contraders"—upon which plea they were rentenced to a merely nomina punishment. The reproach which the prosecution suf-icred in detaining Mr. Gillette presently forced it to send him home, receiving from him no bail, and no

promise, except one in which he pledged himself to return if his own attorneys should send for him.

The imprisoned now number 14, all of them hailing from Oberlin. The way is therefore clear for the

prosecution to work that spite against the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Oberim, which its enemies have long entertained, and which they have often threatened to

gratify.
Of the imprisoned, 10 are married, and 4 unmarried. cheerfully as they do their own shopping, and we men experience a sensible relief thereat. Prone as New York is to turn up her note at the doings in this village, it is humbly submitted that a huge the fact that the business which several of them have

the fact that the business which several of them have but just begun, is now arrested and cannot easily be restored to its former standing.

The prisoners lodge in the debtors' ward and the adjoining chambers of the juil. ["The nicely-fur-nished patter," said to be occupied by them, exists only in table]. These accommodations are scanty and inconvenient, but are as comfortable as Sheriff Wightman's generous care, and Jailor Smith's constant atman's generous care, and Jailor Smith's constant attention to reatness can possibly make them. The food set before them is ample in allowance and quality, and is served with a neatness which might well be emulated by some "first class" hotels. In a word, whatever can be done for them by Sheriff Wightman and his aids consistently with duty, is done.

It should be said in this connection that the "rescue" prisoners are allowed to take exercise in the prison yard. Beyond its limits they are not expected to see, and, of course, do not go.

prison yard. Beyond its limits they are not expected to go, and, of course, do not go.

The health of the company has, thus far, been excellently good, and it has reason to thank a kind Providence that serious sickness has not yet been allowed to invade the homes which it has left.

To keep "a sound mind in a sound body," the prisoners maintain as much regularity in their habits as possible. They observe religious worship morning and night, and maintain a Bible class and a preaching service on the Sabbath. To mental labor they addrecreation, and in strong physical exercises and sports,

to them its sympathy, and to cleer that he was surface that they do not suffer in vain.

Such is the neede of life of the inprisencel company. Its condition is undesirable and even excessively ink-some, but it keeps a good heart and cheerfully bears its trials. What the issue of its afflictions will be none can foresee, and when the end will come, rone forestell. God is its keeper. It is in what it regards as this cause that it has met its sorrows, and to Him it commits its fortunes. It knows that "all things" under His hand: "will work for good."

It has cheered the prisoners to know that much prayer daily goes to Heaven in their behali. They lied Christians still to remember them before that throne which never denies a believing prayer.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours, Legitars Co. Jail, Caveland, Ohio, May 21, 185

MARRIAGE AMONG SLAVES IN SOUTH

The Committee appointed by the Protestant Episco-pal Convention, at its session of 1858, to consider and report under what circumstances a clergyman may unite slaves in marriage, have submitted their report, appended to which are the following resolutions:

1. Resolved. That the relation of husband and wife is of Divine institution, and the duties which appertain to it are of universal obligation, and bind with the case force the master and the slave.

tain to it are of universal obligation, and bind with the same force the master and the slave.

2. That the injunction of our Savior forbidding man to separate those whom God has ioined together, is obligatory upon the conscience of every Christian mastar, and prohibits the separation of these who have been united in marriage.

3. That the power over the slave which is conferred upon the master by the law of the land should be exercised by every Christian in conformity with the law of God; and therefore every Christian master should so regulate the sale or disposal of a married slave as not to intringe the divine injunction forbidding the separation of husband and wife.

4. That while this obligation is generally recognized by Christians, yet many cases arise in which separa

4. That wings this obligation is government of the Christians, yet many cases arise in which separations among married slaves occur from voluntary abandonment of duty by the parties themselves, or from circumstances beyond their control, and it is desirable that some juogment should be pronounced by the church which may establish for its members a uni-

the church which may establish for its members a uniform rule of conduct.

5. That the cases of separation produced by the voluntary action of either of the parties to the marriage contract are expressly condenned by our Savior; and this sentence, as already stated, embraces master and slave; but involuntary separation, produced by causes over which the married parties have no control, does not appear to come within the scope of any direction recorded in the Scriptures.

6. That in the absence of such direction, the sound indigment of the church, guided by the general principles of religion, and directed by the great Head of the Church, must be exercised in devising the best rule for the action of its members.

the Church, must be exercised in devising the best rule for the action of its members.

7. That where an involuntary and final separation of married slaves has occurred, the case of the sufferers is to be distinguished from any human agency which has separated them. The latter is responsible to God for disregarding his commands; the former are entitled to sympathy and consideration.

8. That is such cases of separation, where neither party is in fault, and where separation appears to be permanent and final, the refusal to allow a second marriage would often produce much evil and hardship, and this Convention, in giving its judgment in favor of such marriages, would do so in the qualified language applied by the Apostle to cases of self-restraint—" If "they cannot contain let them marry, for it is better to "marry than to burn." they entition to burn."
marry than to burn."
C. G. MEMMINGER, Chaleman

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LETTER FROM MR. RANDALL.

Sin: I have read with surprise the statement of M Buell published in THE THISTNE of Friday, May 20, 1859, in regard to the late accident on the New-York Central Railroad, about a mile west of Jordan. Al-

though the writer was an eyewitness, I am sure I can show how bad his vision must have been on the occasion. The accident was caused by one cow, not six or seven head of cattle," as stated, attempting to eross the track between two cattle guards or road crossings, 215 feet apart, in the public highway, and coming in contact with the stirup on the locomotive, was whirled clear around, and her head thrown be-tween the tender and the baggage car, directly under the forward wheel on one side, which threw the car the forward wheel on one side, which threw the from the track, and it went 105 feet, when it stru a large stone, a part of the crossing with such force as to break the coupling between the tender and baggage-car. This was the first notice to the engineer that anything was wrong, and he blew the whistle for the brakes. The engineer notice to the engineer that anything was wrong, and he blew the whistic for the brakes. The engineer now saw the cow. She was behind a pile of ties lying at the side of the road, some four feet high. At the place where the cow stood, the track of the railroad is between two and three feet higher than the ground on either side. There was but the one cow near the spot, and Mr. Buell could not have seen more in the road near the track. The iences were all up—in good order, the cattle-guards complete; but the cow was in the public highway. The owner of the cow was not there, nor did the Railroad Company keep a flagman at this crossing. The Company had a large quantity of wood, at different times, near the place where the accident occurred, and they had a man to watch it for fear of fire, and at the same time he watched the crossing. The wood was removed two months since, and with it the man. The object of a man at a road-crossing is to prevent people lawfully using the highway from coming in contact with the passing care.

been to humble the spirit of opposition to unrighteous law and to Federal tyramy for which the Reserve has long been celebrated. With this intention every day illustrated before them, they have been constrained to prove by their conduct, that while the prosecution can puress, it cannot subdue that living principle against which it has chosen to pit itself. Hence, what his Honor Judge Nelson saw fit to characterize as "purestive by circumstances of more than common moment. Such are the facts and such the motives, under the operation of which fourteen men, who mean to obey all righteous laws to the last letter, are made to suffer tections and wearing confinement in a jail.

But leaving this subject, we close our article with a few paragraphs upon miscellaneous topics connected with the imprisonment, which will be likely to interest the reader.

When the alleged "rescuers" were first imprisoned, they numbered twenty. Of these, sixteen were from the laging the care to prove it in the least at the paragraphs upon miscellaneous topics connected with the imprisonment, which will be likely to interest the reader.

When the alleged "rescuers" were first imprisoned, they numbered twenty. Of these, sixteen were from the laging of the provided with suitable rooms, attendance, and nurses, at the expense of the Company—and have from day to day expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with agents of the Company, in stating that they add not see wherein the Company, in stating that they add not see wherein the Company, in stating that they add not see wherein the Company, in stating that they add not see wherein the Company, in stating that they add not see wherein the Company were in the least at with the agents of the Company, in stating that they could not see wherein the Company were in the least at famil in regard to the accident. It had provided proper teners and cattle guards against cattle, and its machinery was perfect in all respects. The train was moving at its assal velocity, and evey employe of the Company on board was fully attending to his duty.

Syramar, May 21, 2859.

RANDALL.

Chor PROSPECTS-PLACHES.-We see statement in several of the Michigan papers to the effect that peaches are likely to be abundant in several locations in that State.

IN MINNESOTA -The Minnesota papers are gene rally jubilant over the highly-encouraging prospect of crops in that State the present season. The Spring has been all that could be desired, and double the area of last year will probably be planted this Spring. Is Iows.-A late letter from Muscatine says the

grain is coming on finely, and we have nice weather to put in our corn. Much of the corn is in and up. Much more land is under cultivation in this State

than ever before."